

FRIDAY, AUG. 31, 1877.

The war in Turkey drags along, with no signs of decisive action as yet. The Turks were fighting all last week to regain Shipka Pass, but at the last accounts the Russians held their position and had received sufficient reinforcements to render the Turkish attempts hopeless. The total Russian wounded in the fighting at the Pass from Aug. 21 to Aug. 27 was 2480; killed unknown. The Turks suffered very much more.

It is now said that the Indians of Alaska are getting "sassy," and promise to wipe out the settlement at Sitka just as soon as they get through with their summer's fishing and have time to attend to the little matter. It is a little curious that the Yankee cannot get along peacefully with the Indian anywhere. The Russians had no trouble with them in Alaska; the Dominion government gets along charmingly with her aborigines; but there is always commotion where contact takes place between the American and the Indian.

The Montpelier Watchman says that articles of association by which the two Rutland dailies are to be consolidated, were filed in the office of the secretary of state last Saturday. The capital stock of the association is thirty thousand dollars. The articles were signed by A. H. Tuttle, J. W. Cramton, John B. Page, S. B. Pettengill, John N. Baxter, W. C. Landon, N. P. Simons, J. C. Dunn and A. E. Walker. It is also said that Mr. Pettengill will be editor-in-chief and A. H. Tuttle business manager of the new paper. A sensible move, but how we shall miss the daily cat and dog music from Rutland.

The papers are telling about a conductor on a Chelsea (Mass.) Ferry car who learned that honesty pays one fifth of one per cent., because he got one dollar reward for returning a \$6000 pocket book which he had found. Perhaps these papers would advise this captain to keep the next \$5000 he may find if he is dissatisfied with the pay he gets for returning it. Possibly it was a little small in the owner of the money to make such a return for its recovery, but if the finder was able to return it with little trouble it is hard to see what right, either moral or legal, he had to expect a large percentage of it to be paid him. The man who returns lost money expecting a large reward for doing that which is little trouble to himself, and is a simple duty, gives not so much proof of honesty as of discretion. A really honest man would expect only pay for the trouble and actual loss of time he incurred.

The Free Press is sure we ought to know better than to repeat what it calls "the old and often denied falsehood that no more professors have been maintained by the University and State Agricultural College than were maintained by the University before the union. Our authority for the statement was the writer in the Boston Globe to whom we referred in our notice of the matter, and whose statement on that point remained uncontradicted in the reply to his article which was published in a subsequent number of the same paper. A reference to the last catalogue of the University and State Agricultural College shows that our error consisted in using the word "professorship" instead of "professor." We should like to have the Free Press say precisely how many more bona fide, full-blooded professors are now engaged in the University and Agricultural College than were to be found in the faculty of the University before the union of the Agricultural college with it—leaving out of the enumeration the casual and uncertain lecturers from other institutions whose names help to fill up the catalogue. Multiplying "professorships" is easy business for any college, but it is a very different matter to secure and pay for specially qualified men to fill them. The fact is, not one of the professors at Burlington—leaving out the medical course—is outside the regular curriculum of any classical college in the country. There is not one professorship covering any course pertaining wholly to agriculture to be found named in the catalogue. To be sure, the course professes to make provision for "quantitative," "qualitative" and other kinds of analysis, and also agricultural chemistry, but since Burlington has dismissed the only member of its faculty interested in those matters, it is difficult for any outsider to see that those parts of the course are, or are intended to be, anything but flimsy pretenses. These are nothing in the history of the institution, in the disposition of its faculty or in the curriculum, to show that any return is being for the \$8000 a year income being loaned to the State Agricultural College.

"The Hotel and Traveler's Journal" is the name of a paper that is published in New York and circulated on cars, steamboats, etc., pretending to give reliable information that will be useful to guide tourists in regard to routes, hotels, and pleasant places to stop. In the issue for August 25 it says, "Our correspondent who has recently made a tour through Vermont, writing under date of the 22, says, 'here follows a description of the White Mountain train, and then goes on to mention some of the hotels by the way, in which description he says, 'There are not more than twenty guests at Lake Dunmore, Salisbury, Vt. The Bread Loaf Inn at Ripton, Vt., is not so full as last year. The Addison House at Middlebury, Vt., is deserted. The new management is not a success. The house is not well kept, and the table is poor.' It must be a magnanimous correspondent that would state the case of Lake Dunmore without mentioning the fact that the hotel was burnt there just as the season was opening, with a prospect of a very full house, and with very limited means have had all the patronage they could provide for since

As to the Bread Loaf Inn, we have not interviewed Mr. Battell, but we are assured by one who is perfectly posted that this hotel is unusually well patronized this season, full to its capacity for August, with the largest engagement for September it has ever had. As to the Addison House, the whole statement is a base fabrication from beginning to end. We have interviewed guests and boarders who are sojourning there, and they without a single exception say the house is greatly improved, better kept than they have ever known it, and certainly greatly improved in the table and all other respects from the last two years, and the patronage has greatly improved from last year; and we happen to know that the house has never been in as good order, the table as good, and the patronage as large for a number of years as it is this season. It is, perhaps, a significant coincidence that the same paper contains the announcement that "Mr. Fred N. Scofield, of the Windsor, has returned to town after a tour of the watering places in the northern part of this state, Vermont and New Hampshire, and also a great puff for the Otter Creek House and scenery at Pittsford and Col. S. F. Scofield who keeps it; and we will say, Mr. Fred N. Scofield is a son of Mr. Clark N. Scofield, the lessee of the Addison House for two years previous to this season.

It seems to strike a good many that the president's order to office-holders, forbidding them to take an active share at conventions and in political organizations, deprives them of some rights as American citizens. Well, a man who enters into the service of another man or of the government must expect to relinquish the exercise of such rights as his employer's interests may require. If he were not free to leave such employ when required he would be dissatisfied with the required restrictions there might be some sense in the talk about his being deprived of civil rights. There may be legitimate doubts as to the order being good policy for the party, but the lofty talk of the office-holder that his rights as an American citizen are taken away from him is bosh. Senator Edmunds, Senator Morrill, and other men who are supposed to represent public opinion in Vermont, furthermore claim that the order is unpopular here. This cannot be considered a wholly disinterested opinion. The class with whom Senators Edmunds and Morrill come most in contact are the political friends and office-holders who "fix things" to perpetuate themselves and the senators in their positions. Naturally such a class squirms at an order which ties their hands and deprives them of a power and influence valuable in political trading. Pot-house politicians and bar-room loafers, as well as local officials whose positions have been obtained by bargain and sale, also fall to see the advantage of the first step toward securing purity as well as efficiency in public officers, and toward breaking up the political rings which are the disgrace of our politics. But honest farmers and mechanics, who stay at home and mind their own business, fall to see why it is so difficult for an office-holder to attend to his, and it is not probable that this class, who form the bulk of the population at Vermont, will be found opposed to the operation of the president's order. But even if the general sentiment prevailed in Vermont that the application of the order is unnecessary in this state, on account of the comparative weakness or unobtrusiveness of the office-holding clique here, yet the people know that a civil service order must be general in its operations. The president cannot say to the custom house officials of New York, "You are required to attend personally and strictly to the duties of your position, and to abstain utterly from the management and control of local politics," and yet permit federal officials in Vermont to exercise powers forbidden to them in New York. They know that he has no power to discriminate thus. And they have sense and patriotism enough to be willing to submit to a little inconvenience themselves, if any such there should be, in order that the great cause of civil service reform throughout the country may not be hampered.

The Governors at Philadelphia. The visiting governors were formally welcomed to the state by Gov. Hartranft, at Independence hall, Tuesday afternoon. The response was made by Gov. Anthony, of Kansas. The party will visit the exhibition, where elaborate preparations for their entertainment have been made.

After Anthony's response Gov. Beane of New Jersey followed, alluding to the recent labor troubles, demands for encouragement and consideration for laboring men, but at the same time perfect obedience to law. Gov. Axtell of New Mexico referred to the same subject, saying working men must not expect government to take care of them. Col. Forney welcomed the visitors, expressing his freedom of the city on behalf of the mayor. Gov. Porter of Tennessee also spoke, remarking that he was glad to be welcomed to the State Agricultural College. At the death of Joe Smith, in June, 1844, he was one of the four aspirants to the presidency, and was chosen by the people. After the charter of Nauvoo had been revoked and the city bombarded, in 1845, Brigham led his followers to the Great Salt Lake valley and founded Salt Lake City in 1847, where he remained till the time of his death, defying the laws of the country and those of common decency. He leaves a dozen or more widows and orphans innumerable, but the last census of his family not being before us, we are unable to give the exact figures.

Six boys of St. Johnsbury Center, who got intoxicated on cider, were fined \$11 apiece, and the man who sold them the beverage had \$50 to pay.

Brigham Young, the president of the Mormons in Utah, died at Salt Lake City Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. He was born in Whitingham, in this state, June 1, 1803. His father was a farmer, and received but a meagre education, he learned the trade of a painter and glazier. At first a Baptist, he is said to have preached occasionally, but in 1822 he joined the Mormons at Kirtland, Ohio, and being ordained elder he became one of the twelve apostles. At the death of Joe Smith, in June, 1844, he was one of the four aspirants to the presidency, and was chosen by the people. After the charter of Nauvoo had been revoked and the city bombarded, in 1845, Brigham led his followers to the Great Salt Lake valley and founded Salt Lake City in 1847, where he remained till the time of his death, defying the laws of the country and those of common decency. He leaves a dozen or more widows and orphans innumerable, but the last census of his family not being before us, we are unable to give the exact figures.

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## STATE ITEMS.

The St. Albans brigade band will furnish the music at the state fair.

A Pantan farmer is raising white corn, having stalks 10 feet in length.

Potatoes sell at \$20.00 per bushel, and the crop is abundant.

From 75 to 100 men are engaged in cutting wild hay in the Swanton marshes.

The late grain crops in Lamotteville are much damaged by wet weather.

Near St. Albans, the other day a snake was seen twelve feet long and as large around as a water-pipe. As he stood on his head and wiggled his tail in the air the scene was terrific.

Some wag has gone and whitewashed some of the great rocks in the Vermont mountains, to represent snow, and now when the snow comes it is as if they were but their own coats and put on their mittens.

A nine-year-old son of William Kirkland was drowned while bathing at Waterbury, Saturday afternoon. His companion, a boy about the same age, brought him almost to shore, was unable to save him.

A girl fourteen years of age, daughter of Patrick Keating, residing at Barton, was fatally burned, Thursday, Aug. 23, by the explosion of a kerosene oil can, from which she was pouring oil on a fire which she had just started in the stove.

At Plymouth, on Saturday, as Edward Brown, aged about 70 years, was loading upon a side hill, the cart he was driving overturned, and he was killed by the explosion of a kerosene oil can, from which he was pouring oil on a fire which she had just started in the stove.

On Sunday night a gang of desperadoes entered the residence of Dr. Bingham, a wealthy citizen of North Ferrisburgh, and threatened him with instant death if he did not surrender his money, and sign a paper securing them \$10,000, according to their request, he was for a moment reluctant, when he sprang from the second story window and escaped. The gang are known.

John Gilson, residing in the northwest part of Cavendish, fell from the high beams of his barn, the other day, and was injured on the ankle and leg, and was unable to get up.

While a French woman named Gagnon, 79 years of age, was picking up sticks for fuel on the track south of the freight depot in St. Albans, Monday, the locomotive "Forest City" and four freight cars backed down, and all passed over her, inflicting shocking and fatal injuries. Both legs were cut off, and she died in about fifteen minutes after the accident, but retained consciousness long enough to inquire for her son and to recognize the Catholic priest when he came to see her. No blame is chargeable to the men on the train.

Serious Charge Against U-ta-wa-nu, the Indian Doctor.

A YOUNG LADY RAISED BY THE DEER DOCTOR ARRESTED.

For several days past an Indian, called Dr. U-ta-wa-nu, the great Indian doctor of medicine, has been stopping at the Carley House. He has advertised himself by lecturing in the streets at night, and last evening appeared in full Indian costume. In a circular distributed about the streets, he advertised to "treat all chronic diseases, as also female derangements, and all diseases incident to female nature." The advertisement, this morning, a young lady named Penny, aged nineteen years, accompanied by her mother, who resides on Prospect street, called upon the doctor at his residence in the Carley House, to consult him in regard to an ailment with which the young lady was afflicted. The doctor claimed that he could effect a cure, and told the girl to call again and he would have medicines ready. Miss Penny called again during the latter part of the forenoon, accompanied by a young girl, a friend of her neighbors. On reaching the room the doctor told Miss Penny that she would have to submit to a private examination, and that the younger girl must leave the room. The girl having left, U-ta-wa-nu, who is a lecherous man, seized Miss Penny, and before she could escape his grasp or give an alarm he succeeded in violating her person. The girl claims that she fainted while the doctor was accomplishing his unholy deed. As soon as she recovered and was allowed to depart Miss Penny hastened to her home and informed her mother of the outrage. Chief of Police Campbell, who lives near the residence of Mrs. Penny, was at once made aware of the crime and immediately started for the police station, and sent his officers in search of the Indian doctor. Jennings soon returned to the station with the dusky doctor, having found him on the two p.m. westward bound train, about to leave the city. The above account is the gist of the charges against the doctor. The doctor refused to converse on the subject. His examination will take place during the afternoon. U-ta-wa-nu is a large-sized, long-haired, one-eyed Indian, who has traveled about the country for several years practicing medicine with much success. He is a well educated man, and it hardly seems possible that he can be guilty of the foul crime with which he is now stands charged.—(Schenectady, N. Y., Star.

The new discovered satellites of Mars are remarkable as the smallest heavenly bodies known, and also for their short periods of revolution. Professor Newcomb, of the Washington Observatory, says that the diameter of the outer one is less than one-sixteenth of that of the moon from ours. The outer satellite revolves around Mars in thirty hours and fourteen minutes, the inner one in twenty hours and thirty minutes. These satellites have not been discovered before, because Mars has not been so favorably situated for observation since 1845, when these great twenty-six mile diameter spheres were discovered. A favorable period, but less than the present, occurred in 1862, and another in 1876, but attention was probably not given to them as they were known to be. These new friends will not be in sight again until 1879, and after that will be totally invisible for ten years, unless more powerful telescopes than any now in use can be devised.

The Lebanon Springs Railroad.—It is stated that one cause of the recent abandonment of the Lebanon Springs railroad, between Bennington and Chatham, was the exorbitant taxation imposed by the towns along the route.

Berlin put it into her grand old, \$50,000, Peabody, and other town, the same jail. The opening of the railroad is extremely improbable at present.

A children's meeting was held in

## Camp Meeting.

Friday, the second day of camp meeting, opened unfavorably, but notwithstanding a large number of people gathered.

The afternoon services opened at one p.m. Prayer by Rev. W. H. Rowson, of Middlebury; sermon by Rev. M. T. Tuttle, of Brandon; text, Isaiah xlii:1.

The speaker said: "We may first ask in what capacity of beings we may place Jesus Christ."

First—We may call him the Creator of all things.

Second—Jesus Christ is the mighty Savior.

The evening services opened at seven o'clock p.m. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. M. Edgerton of Rutland; sermon by Rev. D. F. Brooks of Pantan; text, 2d Cor. vi:20, last clause; "Be ye reconciled to God."

This text implies revolt, reconciliation and reconstruction. The points were:

First—Rebellion, the great sin of humanity.

Second—The remedy for this sin.

The service was followed by a very powerful and interesting meeting of inquiry and prayer, and the conversion of many with increased interest.

Tuesday, the morning services opened at 10:30 a.m. Prayer was offered by Rev. A. Heath of Winoski.

Rev. D. C. Ayers, of Benson, delivered a sermon from Mark x:21. The theme was "The one thing needful."

His points were briefly:

First—The inextinguishable requirements of the gospel.

Second—The use of temptation to bring down the requirements of the gospel to our level.

Third—The use of one thing may be the one thing needful, and without which all things fail. The text also shows that the sovereignty of one must be finally attained to their peculiar circumstances.

Fourth—Moral excellence is not without use. It is a joy and an honor to its possessor, but in itself it has no power to save the soul.

Between the morning and afternoon services an interesting young people's meeting was held in the Union tent, led by Rev. G. W. Hughes of Charlotte, N. H.

The afternoon services opened at 1:30 p.m. Prayer was offered by Rev. H. N. Hawley, sermon by Rev. H. N. Hawley, of Vergennes; text, Psalm l:11, 12. When we contemplate the final triumph of the gospel we see the glory connected with the humility and lowliness of Christ.

The points brought are:

First—Who are the enemies of Christ? The enemies of Christ are not confined to any one class, but they are all who are hostile to him. The exalted are his enemies.

Second—The effects of sin are such that no one can be under its influence without revealing its influence.

Third—It is becoming a community that men are engaged in times of religious awakening.

Fourth—To oppose spiritual religion is to be an enemy to Christ.

Fifth—The remedy for sin is a course in an evidence of human weakness.

The adjourned meeting of the trustees was held at four o'clock Tuesday. Prayer was offered by Rev. O. Gregg, President Barker in the chair.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—L. Barker. Vice-presidents—N. J. Allen, H. Langworthy, H. M. Seely. Secretary—O. F. Griffin. Treasurer—O. F. Griffin.

Trustees—S. S. Stafford, G. C. Thrall, Frank Chandler, S. D. Holcomb and G. W. Dorr.

And—J. W. Lovett. A question brought up by a member relating to the alleged conversion of the grounds last winter, developed the fact that the people of New Haven used the spring on the grounds for water, and that the spring was not sold to tobacco and cigars hereafter.

Rev. W. F. Foster, Jr., introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, We have observed the traffic in human beings on the ground on Sabbath day, and we hereby condemn it as a day to actual necessary labor day.

A meeting of the women's missionary society was held at the same time.

Wednesday's meeting was a shrewd one, but the services were held in the Union tent, and the speaker was Rev. W. F. Foster, Jr., who preached the morning sermon from Rev. x:15.

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